The Frening Star. Pages 13-24

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1896-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

Star, and probable truthfully claimed, that no other newspaper in the country goes into so large a percentage of all the houses within a radius of twenty miles from the office of publication.

(Printers' Inft, the little echoot

It is claimed for the Washington

master of advertising), says:

THE NATIONAL GUARD

What is Said About the Armory Rent Appropriation.

COMMENTS MADE BY SOME OFFICERS

What is Said About the Personnel of the Rifle Team.

MATTERS OF INTEREST

Some of the District National Guard officers are discussing with asperity the conduct of other officers in doing business direct with the District Commissioners without first consulting the commanding general. They claim that the proceeding in question is not only foreign to all military methods, but is also extremely unfair, for, as they allege, as soon as the new armory building was completed the commanding general notified the 1st Battahon that quarters would be assigned the battalion in the new building.

The officers of the battalion mentioned decided that they did not care to leave their building, and were thereupon informed that no rental could be allowed them, irasmuch as Congress had made an appropriation for the rent of an armory buildir . Similar understanding, it is said was had with the officers of the National Rifles, but, it is charged, certain officers of the two commands broke faith by appearing before the Commissioners and asking for a percentage of the armory appropria-

Attention is directed by several officers Attention is directed by several officers not of these two commands that the armory of the Washington Light Infantry Corps is very frequently rented for other than military purposes—fairs, cycle shows, food exhibits, balls, and, latest of all, has been leased to the management of the Challeting Endeavor convention for the en-Christian Endeavor convention for the entre month of July, thus rendering impossible any National Guard work therein.
It is gossiped around that as soon as the commanding general is furnished with a decision by the District Commissioners as to what they propose to do in the mat-ter of the National Guard appropriation officers referred to will be called upon to explain their conduct.

Camp May Be Postponed.

The District Commissioners are respon sible for the delay as to camp. More than month ago, long before the appropriation bill went into effect, the commanding general, as a preparatory measure, asked the issioners for a decision as to how hey proposed to expend the fund for the National Guard, which, in violation of the militia law of the District, was placed in their hands. The statute provides that the expenditure shall be by the quartermaster necal, and that provision is not respected the practically useless rider that was cell upon the District appropriation bill. No reply has as yet been received, so it is not at all surprising that the plans for ma have been delayed.

It is among the probabilities that the Commissioners will reach some sort of a on during the early part of next in view of the shortness of the wever due to the delay at the Disencampment will be postponed until next June. It is unders ood that the commanding general does not desire to postpone th but realizes that a large proportion officers and enlisted men have com-arrangemen's for their annual eaver; ar angenien's which, in fairness to hem, could not be overturned at this

chances at present are that there

will be no camp until 1897. Absence of Old Reliables. Within a few days an official circular will be issued from headquarters announcing the program arranged for the selection and practice of the rifle team that will represent the brigade in the annual matches at Sea Girt next September. The details in regard to the team have heretofore been published in The Star, but it may

be interesting to note that the team of 18th will undoubtedly consist of less known material than those of former years, and if it should be that the twelve men finally selected to do battle on the Jersey range turn out as strong in marksmanship as the team of 1805, not a few persons will be somewhat surprised. Unless the new men show up remarkably well, the coming learn will be weakened by the absence of several old reliables. Corporal Maurice Appleby has changed his place of residence from Washington to New Learn and the from Washington to New Jersey, and there are some folks who do say that Gen. Spencer is too good a soldler and team cap-tain not to take advantage of the opportunity to corral the former engineer corporal vate Wetherald is no longer a Guardsman and that fact, of course, excludes him from consideration in speaking of the personnel of the team. Sergt. James Stewart, who has been a member of the District's brigade team since its inception, is at present at Concord, Conn., and the chances are that he will be breathing Connecticut air during the period of shooting at Sea Girt ceived his degree as master of laws, is expected to soon leave for Florida, there to engage in practical politics.

Promising Material in Plenty.

In all events, it may be stated practically as a certainty that not more than eight of the men who shot on the team of 1895 will be among those to defend the Hilton trophy at the coming competition. But on the other hand there is lots of promising material available, and some of it is not with out experience. Particular attention is to be paid to the new men, and if they can b worked into shape during the next two months, strong hope exists of the team reaching the standard established last fall Outside the membership, the team of 1806 will far surpass those of days gone by in the way of equipment, for the men are to be provided with every known mechthat has proved an aid to marksmanship.

The range at Ordway is now undergoing a thorough cleaning. The grass is being mowed and a large force of men are work-ing steadily fixing things in tip-top shape.

As to Free Ammunition. The idea that seems to have found standing room in the minds of some guardsmen to the effect that the department of rifle practice is organized for the purpose of throwing ammunition all over the country is a slight mistake. Free ammunition is limited to twenty rounds a day per man and will be issued to no one who has not completed the required gallery practice Those men who could not find time to compiete their scores during the six months set aside for that purpose, have no claims at the present time for the issuance of ammunition. And again, the ammunition will be issued only to Guardsmen who are likely to develop and show improvement. If, after two or three issues, any officer or man falled to display signs of progress,

further supplies of ammunition are to be Battalion inspectors of rifle practice will be supplied with check books, and on their recommendation ammunition will be issued at the range, if it is clear that the man presenting the check has completed his gallery practice; the question will be easily determined by reference to a 'lst of those who have finished the indoor work, which will be handy at the range office.

The work of loading shells at the armory

has been suspended until the arrival of a supply of bullets that has been ordered. The ammunition for the brigade team is to be specially constructed, and the work loading it will begin in the near future.

Medal Presented by Capt. May. Capt. Henry May, ald-de-camp, has pre sented to the Guard

a handsome and costly medal, which will be awarded the winner of the "May medal match," to be inaugurated at the coming fall rifle com-

coming fall rifle com-petitions of the Dis-trict National Guard. trict National Guard.
The die for the medal is the work of Tiffany, and is in the possession of Captain May, who will have a medal struck off every year. The medal proper is a medal proper is a circular gold piece, and on the front is

the figure of an old Puritan sharpshooter, inclosed in a wreath. On the rear is engraved: "Presented to the D. C. National Guard by Captain Henry May." The medal is suspended from a red and black ribbon, the colors of the monogram of the May family. The "May medal match" will be at 300, 600 and 700 yards, and no one below the grade of sharpshooter during the year preceding the match will be eligible for entry. It may be stated in this connection that all qualifications for entry into the rifle matches hereafter will be based upon the record of the preceding, not the current year. rent, year.

First Battalion Field Sports. Company C, 1st Battalion, is forging to the front with commendable activity, and the members of the rejuvenated command are arranging for their first annual day of field sports, Saturday, July 11, at 4:30 p.m., at the International Athletic Park, with much enthusiasm.

This company has recently been thoroughly reorganized, and placed upon a new line of work and action; new officers and new men, all determined, through a spirit of unity and friendship, of placing it among the foremost of the militia companies of the District National Guard if not at the head District National Guard, if not at the head. It is stated to be the desire of the present members that the company should repre-sent the 1st Battalion in the interstate competitive drills which may take place in the future; this, of course, takes a little time and preparation, a little hard work and patience; but with the encouragement received in the past six months the outlook is certainly for a bright future.

Variation From Tactical Training. The athletic entertainment to be given is omewhat of a variation from the tactical training and disciplined duties of a soldier. but it is the wish to inculcate an interest for physical development and social enjoyment among the members and friends as well as the more strict military require-

The program includes an individual drill, open to members of National Guard com-panies, for a costly gold medal. The United States army drill regulations adopted October 3, 1891, are to be followed, and the drill is to consist of the manual of arms, with and without the numbers; loadings and firings, standing, kneeling and lying down, both as front and rear rank.

Among the Guardsmen who are to offi-

clate as officials of the field day are Quartermaster Sergeant S. Porter House of the 1st Battalion, First Sergeant W. E. Thompson of the 1st Battalion, Capt. James L. Mock of the 2d Regiment, Capt. William E. Horton of the being date of the State of t the brigade staff, First Lieutenant A. P. Robbins, Battery A, Light Artillery; Second Lieutenant Jesse B. K. Lee of the 1st Battalion and First Lieutenant Jesse F. Grant of the 1st Battalion.

First Battalion Meeting. At the monthly meeting of the First Battalion Wednesday evening last Second Lieutenant Jesse B. K. Lee, who has been in charge of the reorganization of the Company C, turned that command over to the corps with a membership of forty-seven. As soon as an election of captain is ordered Lieuterant Lee will undoubtedly be promoted to the permanent command of

The election of Capt. John S. Miller to the captaincy of Company A was approved, and District Attorney A. A. Birney was unanimously elected a member of the organization. A resolution to increase the initiation fee and the dues was laid on the table until the October meeting.

Discharges, Honorable and Otherwise The dishoncrable discharges of H. L. B. Atkinson and Augustus Hartfield have been revoked and honorable discharges granted in their stead.

To accept promotion by commission, the following have been honorably discharged: Sergeant Fabian Columbus, Third Separate Company; Color Sergeant James B. Webb, Second Battalion, and Candidate First Se William C. Fischer, Company B, Fifth Battalion.

On their own applications, the following have been honorably discharged: Corporal Samuel M. Croft, ambulance corps, and Private Charles F. G. De Moll, corps of

In the interest of the service the following have been discharged: Privates William Keefer and Clarence K. Young, both of Company C, Fourth Battalion.

Capt. Harry Walsh, superintendent of the armory, has announced that hereafter the indiscriminate borrowing of keys from his office will be discontinued, and men desiring to secure admittance to the company rooms must get the keys from their respective company commanders.

Company A, Second Battalion, has suspended drills until the announcement of An assembly roll call, however, will be made Monday evenings at 8:30 o'clock.

Workmen have been engaged during the week frescoing the walls of the rooms oc-cupled by Company A, Third Battalion. When the improvements are completed it is expected that the quarters mentioned will be as handsome as any in the armory

It is expected that Second Lieutenant N. McLoughlin, ambulance corps, will tender his resignation within a few days, as it is his intention to remove to Tennessee for the purpose of practicing medicine. Private James E. Porter has been assigned to duty as ambulance driver of the corps.

A Rattlesnake Skin for a Necktie. From the New York Tribune.

A necktie made of the skin of a rattlesnake and with eight rattles left on was discovered in a paper box as it was passing through the mailing department of the general post office yesterday morning. It general post office yesterday morning. It who have no other time or opportunity to was addressed to A. Vonnegut, Munster, avail themselves of such training. These Germany, and one of the clerks peeped into the box to see if the contents were of a class that could legally be sent through the mails across the sea. The post office officials ruled that it contained goods of a salable value and could not be sent through the mails unless properly scaled and post-age at the rate of 5 cents a half ounce paid. Unless the sender reads about th detention of his novel present, and calls at the post office and pays more money, his German brother in the fatherland will probably not have the pleasure of wearing this strictly unique specimen of American ingenuity in haberdashery.

An Earnest Prosecutor. From the Indianapolis Journal. "We got the earnestest prosecutor in our

county on earth," said Rubberneck Bill to the wondering tourist. "Earnest?" said the touist. "You bet. Every time he don't hang a feller he is prosecutin' he takes it as a personal insult and shoots the feller any-

FOR COLORED WOMEN

Meeting of the National League to Be Held Here.

WORK OF THE LOCAL ORGANIZATION

filiated Societies.

SOME LOCAL WORKERS

The evening of the farewell session of the big Endeavor convention will witness the opening of a very interesting convention of colored women in this city. The National League of Colored Women, the first national association of the kind ever organized in the United States, will hold its first convention here the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of July, and from present indications it promises to be the most important gathering of colored women ever assembled on this continent. Representative colored women from all parts of the country will be in attendance, as the National League has branches in nearly every state of the Union. The convention will be held in the Fifeenth Street Presbyterian Church. At first the plan was to open the convention on Wednesday morning, the 14th instant, but at a

recent meeting of the convention committee it was decided to have the preliminary opening the evening of the 13th, when there will be a reception to the public The program committee is arranging to make this the most enjoyable occasion of the convention. Addresses of welcome will be delivered by Commissioner Ross, Rev. F. J. Grimke, Rev. Alexander Crum-mell, D. D., and Mrs. Helen A. Cook, and a

delightful musical program will be fur-Mrs. A. J. Cooper. nished by Mrs. Alice Strange Davis, who will look after the music during the sessions of the convention.

The formal opening of the convention will take place the following morning, when Mrs. Helen A. Cook, national president, will deliver an address to the assembled delegates, after which the convention will settle down to business. The first day will be devoted to the question of education among the colored people, and especially the colored wo-

to the question of education among the colored people, and especially the colored women. Papers will be read by Mrs. Fanny Jackson Coppin, principal of the Institute for Colored Youth in Philadelphia; Mrs. Maria L. Baldwin of Cambridge Mass Cambridge, Mass., and Mrs. Mary Church Terrell of this city. The second day will be devoted to the consideration of the professions as they relate to colored women. The principal address will be delivered by Miss Platt



afternoon to hold the evening session in this The last day will be devoted to the elec tion of officers and the consideration of



home life of colored women. The princi pal addresses on this subject will be delivered by Mrs. Silone Yates of Kansas City, Mo., and Mrs. Booker T. Washington of Fuskeege, Ala. this organization,

Women's League, enjoys the distinction of being the oldest and largest in the coun-Mary C. Terrell. try, and it was main

ly through its efforts that similar societies were established elsewhere, and finally welded into a national

It prides itself upon the practical and efthe way of promoting the interests of colcred women, and its members have been working diligently the past three months making preparations to receive and entertain the affiliated societies.

The movement for national organization

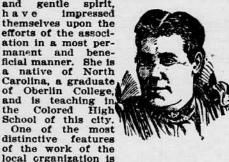
having started in this city, it was but natural that when, last year, the national organization was perfected Washington should be made its headquarters and that the management was given largely to Washington women

The president of both the national and local organization is Mrs. Helen A. Cook of this city. She has put her heart and soul in the work of building up, strengthening and extending the work of the league. She is the wife of John F. Cook of this city. Mrs. Cook is a remarkably energetic executive officer and a lady of culture and refinement.

Mrs. A. J. Cooper, the corresponding sec-retary, is the authoress of the book "A Voice From the South," and her culture

and intellectuality, as well as her sweet and gentle spirit, have impressed themselves upon the efforts of the association in a most per-manent and beneficial manner. She is native of North Carolina, a graduate of Oberlin College, and is teaching in the Colored High School of this city.

One of the most



which it has con-Mrs. Thurman.

dustrial classes for the benefit of women classes are under the personal supervision of Mrs. B. K. Bruce. She is one of the most zealous league workers, and is frequently spoken of in league circles as a 'presidential possibility.' Among the other active league workers

of the District are Mrs. F. J. Grimke, wife of the pastor of the FifteenthStreet Presbyterian Church: Mrs. Ida Bailey, a native of Virginia; who has brought to the league work the energy and thorough-

characteristic of Virmember of the board Among the mos prominent of those who will attend the convention are Mrs. Fanny Jackson Cop-Mrs. Washington.pin of Philadelphia, who stands at the

this country; Mrs. J. Silone Yates of Kansas City, Mo., the most active league worker outside of Washington; Mrs. Booker T. Washington of Alabama, and Mrs. Lucy Thurman, W. C. T. U. organizer among colored women in the United States, whose visit to this city a few weeks ago aroused so much interest in temperance circles. Mrs. Thurman is a lady of large experience and influence as an organizer, and will in all probability be the next president of the national association.

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MOVING GREEN BAND

Their Habits.

In Orderly Array Like an Army, They Carry Green Leaves in Their

Strong Jaws.

I once had it brought home to me in ar impressive manner that I had been very unchservant of the things immediately about me. It came about in this manner. I was camping alone on the island of Tobago, and had taken the trail leading from my hut on the beach into the deep foresta path over which I had walked at least a score of times before—and I presently reached a sopt where the shade was so dense that it made a sort of twilight. Suddenly there appeared to my astonished eyes something that caused me to rub them in doubt whether I was not dreaming; for right in front of me, crossing the path, was a band of green, stretching across the brown, dun-colored earth, and as my eyes became accustomed to the dim light so that I could observe it more particularly, I saw that this green ribbon was moving regularly along, like the belt over a factory wheel. At first it seemed to be solid and unbroken, but soon I detected many di-visions in the line, and saw that it was composed of thousands of bits of leaves, each about half an inch in diameter. Upon turning over some of these leaf-frag-ments, I found that the motive power of each one was a big red ant, who clung to it desperately, and as soon as released took its place in the ranks again. For many minutes I watched the verdant procession, but'it seemed no nearer the end than when I first saw it. Out of the dusky woods on one side the rath it dusky woods on one side the path it emerged, and into the depths on the other it disappeared, traveling tirelessly onward to some destination unknown to me. I could not very well trace its course, the forest being so dense; but there must have been millions of ants in the column, all marching in perfect order, and evidently with some definite end in view. We know that these insects have excit-

ed the wonder and admiration of all observ ers, from the time of Solomon to the pres ent. They seem to possess instincts which border close upon reason; for they build bridges, bore tunnels, excavate galleries; come of them make slaves of other ants, and others keep a sort of insect cows that yield them milk. Their life-histories have been carefully studied by some of the most eminent naturalists. The very species that I had the good fortune to find crossing my path that morning in the forest is de-scribed by Mr. Alfred Wallace, who found o prefer a district where re abundant, and there it builds great mounds sometimes twenty feet across and three or four feet in height. "These hillocks," says the famous naturalist just mentioned, "are riddled with holes in every direction, and into them the ants may be seen dragging little circular pieces of leaf, which they cut off from particular trees preferred by them. Orange trees and leguminous shrubs suffer most from their ravages, and these they sometimes entirely strip of their foliage in a night or two. Young plants, too, suffer very much and cannot be in some places on account of them. remain in one locality for a long time: for on my observing to a gentleman at a cattle estate near Para how remarkably the track of these ants was worn across the pathway and through the grass, he informed me that he had observed them marching along that very track for fifteen or twenty

years. This, then, was the explanation of the green ribbon across the trail; it was composed of ants carrying to their nests leaves do this work are what is known in the ant world as "neuters." They are very strong and have tremendous jaws.

These insects, which are known as the great-headed red ants, not only use their powerful scissor jaws upon the leaves of trees and plants, but should they find a tablecloth or handkerchief, or anything of that kind on the ground, will cut out of it neat little semi-circular holes, taking the pieces away to their nests. Whether or not they use these bits of cloth for lining their nests, or put them to their proper use as napkins and handkershiefs, I

cannot say. At certain seasons of the year, however the Indians of Brazil make barbarous reprisals for all their devastations. "At one time of the year," says Mr. Wallace, "the female ants come out of their holes in great numbers, and are caught by the Indians by the basketful. The insects are very sluggish, and never fly, though furnished at the time with wings. When they come out there is great excitement in the Indian vi lage, all the young men, women and children setting themselves to catching the 'saubas,' as they call them. They are kept in calabashes and bottle-shaped baskets the mouths of which are stopped up with a few leaves. It is a rather singular sight to see for the first time an Indian taking his breakfast in the 'sauba' season. The being held by its head, as we would hold a strawberry by its stem, and the abdomer bitten off. The only part eaten is the ab domen, which is very rich and fatty, from the mass of undeveloped eggs. Having secured the edible part of the ant, the head and thorax, with the wings and legs at tached, are thrown to the ground, where the wretched insect crawls about, as though unaware of the loss of its posterfor extremities. The Indians not only eat them fresh, but also smoke and salt them for future use, regarding them as the choicest of their dainties."

I was not aware of all the uses to which

these ants could be put when they crossed my trail in the woods; but if I had been, I doubt greatly that I should have consider m available as articles of diet, ever though my larder was not always supplied.

The Dog Found His Money.

From the New York Tribune. John A. Staats, proprietor of the Sheri dan House at Elizabeth, has a setter dog named Farnie, for which he has refused offers of several hundred dollars. Yesterday Mr. Staats had the receipts of the hotel for Saturday and Sunday in the safe, and in the afternoon he made up his accounts and placed the bills and checks between the leaves of his bank book. About the book he placed an elastic band. He put the book in one of his pockets and started for the bank. When he reached the bank and placed his hand in the pocket the book was gone. He searched his other pockets, and then started back to look for the missing book and money. Just as he left the bank he met the dog coming toward him with the book in her mouth. The money and checks were undisturbed. It is supposed that he dropped the book just as he left the hotel, and it was picked up by the dog, and she followed him.

A Cultivated Taste. From the Cincinnati Enquirer. Mr. Moth-"What a horrible flavor of

moth balls this sacque has!" Mrs. Moth-"Dear me, Algernon positively disgusting. Don't you know that a liking for carbolic acid and tan is the best evidence that one has moved in good society and acquired a cultivated tasts?" owns the Valley division of the Baltimore and Ohio is known. Mr. Cowen succeeds Mr. Charles F. Mayer, former president of the Baltimore and Ohio. The office of

LINE OF POTOMAC STEAMERS IN VIEW

Preparations to Entertain the Af- A Curious Species of Tropical Auts and B. and O. Freight Receipts Increased by Ore Importations

THE DEFAULTED DIVIDENDS

It is understood that the Southern Railway Company contemplates the establishment in the near future of a line of passenger and freight steamers between Washington and Norfolk, Va. This, it is thought, can be done at but slight expense. The new steamer Atlanta, recently completed by the Cramps at a cost of \$250,000, has been put on the company's new route between Baltimore and Norfolk, and the same firm is about finishing a sister steamer, equal in all respects to the Atlanta, intended for the same route. Should the company desire it this will relieve them from the necessity of keeping several excellent boats heretofore used on the York River line, between Baltimore and West Point, Va., and admit of their being placed on other waters. Within the present week the route of the York River boats has been established to Norfolk, to which port a daily service is to be maintained, but the steamers of the line will only go to West Point three times a week in future instead of daily as formerly.

The Atlanta made her first trip promptly on time, and the run both ways was eminently satisfactory, both to her officers and owners. She not only carried a big passenger list and a heavy freight cargo, but developed all the speed that was called for in the contract, and it is believed that she could easily be made to exceed the maximum rate stipulated.

The Southern May Expand Further. There seems to be no disposition on the part of the Southern railway people who are posted on the subject to deny the statement that the Southern is about to buy the Memphis and Charleston road at foreclosure sale, and incorporate it into their present system. The foreclosure of the mortgage on the road has been asked for by a majority of the first mortgage bond-holders and Mr. John D. Caldwell, a promiholders and Mr. John D. Caldwell, a promi-nent lawyer of Knoxville, Tenn., who is also connected with the legal department of the Southern Railway Company, has gone to Aberdeen, Miss., to file a bill to foreclose the mortgage and ask for an order for the sale of the road. Similar bills have already been filed in the Tennessee court at Memphis, and the Alabama courts at Huntsville.

Mr. Caldwell also represents his brother, who acted as special commissioner in the sale of the old East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway system. It is believed by those who are usually well informed in cially classified, all but thirty-five moved continuous to the inside workforce of the Southern Railway Company's affairs that the road will be ordered sold within a few weeks, and that the Southern will become The Memphis and Charleston is one of the

the purchaser. oldest, best and most important railways in the south, and it is believed that, if purchased by the Southern company, it will prove a most valuable addition to their already magnificent system, in harmony with which it is now operated. As originally chartered it was intended that the main line should connect the cities of Memphis line should connect the cities of Memphis and Charleston, but it has never been constructed beyond Chattanooga, which is about 400 miles from Memphis. The route is magnificent, and it passes immediately at the foot of "Lookout Mountain." It has also a number of branch lines, including one formerly known as the Mississippi and Tennessee, 100 miles long, to Granada, Miss., and a branch known as the Nashville division by which passengers reach the capital of Tennessee. At Chattanooga it connects with a perfect network of railways, which radiate into every part of Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Tennessee, and with the Cincinnati Southern, which runs in almost an air line between Chattanooga and the "queen city of the

Cincinnati's Pet Railroad.

The latter road was built at a cost of \$16,000,000 for the purpose of attracting trade from the merchants in the heart of the south and contiguous territory to those of Cincinnati, and the principal portion of the money used in construction was furnished by the city of Cincinnati. It is also for sale, as the enterprise has not been successful as a payer of dividends on the investment itself, and the people of Cincinnati have, through their representa-tives, expressed a desire to be rid of the burden the road imposes upon them in the way of taxation. So far, he the means of drawing trade to the city from Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee is concerned, the investment made has proven all that was claimed by the promo the work when the building of the line was agitated and the money for its construction voted, and the disposition of the people of Cincinnati to part with their "pet" railroad is believed to be simply in with the course that has been found to be advantageous by most cities, which, as corporations, were induced in the past to assist in building railroads.

Ore Importations From Cuba. The loss of revenue sustained by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company as freight on coal from western Maryland and West Virginia points to those in New England, through the operation of the present tariff, is likely to be more than made up by the resumption of the importation of iron ore from Cuba by the Carnegies.
For many years previous to 1891 the great

iron manufacturers whose plants were in western Pennsylvania imported large quantities of iron ore from St. Jago, one of the most important of the Cuban ports, but about five years ago importations began to fall off, and presently ceased entirely, and the first cargo of ore that has reached Baltimore for a long time from St. Jago arrived there this week. The cargo was brought in a British steamship, and was sel on the cars of the B. and O., and thence taken direct to the Carnegie furnaces. Within the last few months the coal carrying trade of the B. and O. between George's creek and Elk Garden regions, as the coal-producing sections of western Maryland and West Virginia are respectively named, has fallen off appreciably, and this decrease is thought to be due to the operations of the tariff bill, which reduced the coal schedule so much that the manufacturers of New England have found it largely to their advantage to buy their semi-bituminous coal in Nova Scotia. No one, not even the Nova Scotia operators themselves, will deny that the coal mined in Maryland and West Virginia is far superior to the Canadian coal for producing steam, but nevertheless the New England people have placed big contracts for coal with the Nova Scotians, and are lkely to add to these orders in the near future, and the resumption of the impor-tation of iron ore at the port of Baltimore is therefore especially gratifying to the freight officials of the B. and O.

The B. and O. Affairs. Receiver Cowen has been elected president of the Winchester and Strasburg Railroad Company, as the corporation that owns the Valley division of the Baltimore the Baltimore and Ohio. The office of

president of the Winchester and Strasburg is always held by the president of the Baltimore and Ohio, as the Baltimore and Ohio is the lessee, and absolutely controls its policy. The old board of directors have also been re-elected for another year.

A meeting has been called, to be held next week in Baltimore of the committee.

A meeting has been called, to be held next week, in Baltimore, of the committee representing the holders of the first preferred stock of the Baltimore and Ohio, to take action in reference to the default in the guaranteed dividend. As heretofore stated in The Star, the amount of this stock is \$3,000,000, of which \$1,100,000 is held by the Johns Hopkins University, and the remainder by Baltimore capitalists. The committee, which is composed of Messrs. the remainder by Baltimore capitalists. The committee, which is composed of Messrs. John Gill, John A. Whitridge and James L. McLane, with Mr. J. Hall Pleasants, hairman of the finance committee of the Johns Hopkins University, as chairman ex-officio, has retained Messrs. Bernard Carter, Arthur George Brown and John J. Donaldson as counsel for the committee. The three lawyers are among the most eminent of the profession at the Maryland bar, and Mr. Carter is chief attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Maryland.

War Declared.

As was foreshadowed by The Star severa days ago would be the case, war has been declared by the Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company, which is also the owner of the Old Bay Line of steamers between Baltimere and Norfolk, and the Southern Railway Company on account of the placing by the latter of a new line of steamers between the two points named.

HOW TO KNOW TORNADOES.

Some Characteristic Features These Unwelcome Visitors. From Harper's Weekly.

Perhaps the most important distinction to emphasize is that between the appearance of a thunder storm and a tornado, since, if this can be defined, much needless fear at the approach of black but harmless thunder storms can be avoided. When not combir ed with tornado manifestations the thunder storm sends aloft a narrow line of black clouds in advance, which remains high in the air. At the right and left the black clouds seem to reach the earth, but this is caused, not by a descent to the earth, as in a tornado, but by distant edges of the high black clouds receding below the lorizon line. It is one storm which spreads to the left and right. There is no splitting up of clouds with the formation of a dif-ferent storm at another part of the hori-

The tornado is easily distinguished from this perfectly plain edge of black with its lighter rain mist extending to the earth. Whether the funnel is veiled by rain or not, it is ordinarily so black that as it approaches it appears as a column of dens darkness, narrowest at the earth, with light breaking through on either side of it. The most marked trait of all is that other clouds seem to be approaching, others mov-ing at right angles, and a distinct storm of light hue is coming up from the southwest. This is all caused by the tornado, which is drawing clouds and air currents toward itself from great distances. As the ornado funnel comes nearer, with its dark mass of rubbish reaching to the earth, the roar is frightful, giving the observer fifteen or twenty minutes' warning. The southwest corner of the cellar, if the tornado is ap-proaching from the south or west, is the safest place of refuge. The tornado carries the wreckage to the north and east, and if the funnel is seen in the north or east it need not be feared, because it will almost from southwest to northeast, and nearly all

the thirty-five moved eastwardly.

The funnels have a rotary motion from right to left, and this motion is not due to electrical action, but to acceleration of conflicting air currents. Lieut. Finley that the lightning supposed to be in the funnel is already in adjacent thunder clouds. The broken and withered buds, bruised by tne action of the air, are evaporated by the sun after the tornado, causing the foliage to look seared, giving rise to the error that the ternade manifests burning electrical power. It has been demonstrated by study of wreckage that as the funnel leaves the earth and rises into the air its force slightly diminishes, and that this bounding motion causes the funnel to spare one build-ing and demolish another. The funnel, with its small end to the earth, spins like a top, moving along at an average rate of about forty miles and hour, but the ve-locity of the spin is incalculable. It is like the motion of air impelled by an explosion Tornadoes generally occur be and 5 p.m., and not more than one in a thousand takes place between 10 p.m. and noon of the following day. I have heard of only two instances in which the tornado occurred between midnight and morning-one at Hohokus, N.J., and another in southers Since these are only two in about 2.000 is so small that it need not be considered.

He Knew Seeds if Not Latin

From Harper's Round Table. Every lover of art knows of the celebratd works of Meissonier, the painter. Now, Meissonier not only could paint, but he could tell a good story, and he was especially fond of relating this little anecdote of his gardener, whose horticultural erudition was remarkable:

thing, and Meissonier's gardener had a lit-tle knowledge of the Latin tongue, which he was fond of using to name his different plants. Melssonier for a long time was skeptical of his gardener's Latin, so one day he set a trap for him by giving him the roe of a red herring and asking what seed it was. Without hesitating the gardener gave it

A smattering of learning is a dangerous

a long Latin name, and promised that it would bloom in about three weeks. Meis-sonier chuckled to himself, and agreed to it spect the blooms in three weeks or more. When the time came the painter questioned his learned horticulturist about it. and that party led him into the hot house to an enormous flower pot. There, sure enough, were the blooms in the nature of the heads of six red herrings just emerging from the dirt in the pot. Meissonier breathed a deep sigh and shook his gardener's hand, exclaiming: "What a wonderful man you are!"

Fish That Yawn. From the Spectator.

It is not generally known that fish yawn.

The writer saw a turbot yawn twice, and a cod once-the latter being one of the widest yawns accomplished by any animal of its size. The yawn of a turbot, being something not commonly seen, deserves more particular description. A turbot's mouth is twisted on one side, rather as if it had belonged to a round fish which some one had accidentally trodden on and squashed half flat. The yawn begins at the lips, which open as if to suck in water. Then the jaws become distended, and it is seen that this is going to be a real, genuine submarine fish's yawn. But the gces on, works through the back of its head, distending the plates of the skull, ard comes out at the gills, which open show the red inside, are inflated for a moment, and then, with a kind of stretching

Weary Waggles, Diplomat. From the Cleveland Leader.

shiver of its back, the fish flattens out again, until, if unusually bored, it relieves

itself.by another yawn.

Tramp-"W'ot a beautiful baby that is niss. Your little sister, ain't it? Looks just like you." Mrs. Gulling—"No, that's my little daughter. Poor man! You look as if you had walked a long way. Do you take sugar and milk in your tea?"

The Least That Might Be Done. From the Chicago Evening Post. If Spain's only desire is to make slaughter house of Cuba it should at least

REAL ESTATE GOSSIP

Some Views in Regard to the Supply of Public Halls.

WHAT IS THOUGHT TO BE THE NEED

Water Supply Problem in the Suburban Sections.

ERECTION OF BUILDINGS

It is likely that the subject of the supply of public halls in this city will be one of considerable interest in the near future. People who have to arrange for places where societies and organizations can hold their sessions are just now realizing in a practical way that the number of such places has been decreased by at least one. One of the halls which, owing to its central location, was quite largely used was Metzerott's Hall, on 12th street near F, but now that building is in the hands of the workmen, and in the course of a few weeks the transformation into a theater will have been completed.

It has not been announced that any one at present contemplates erecting a building designed for such a purpose, and it is quite possible that the situation will cause a revival of the talk which was so common some time ago in regard to the necessity of putting up a building of this kind. Since the last agitation of the matter the space above the Northern market building has been utilized, and Convention Hall is now the largest place of the sort in the city. the largest place of the sort in the city. Another hall has been fitted over the will street wing of the Center market, and while both of these places are carable of helding street wing of the Center market, and while both of these places are capable of holding large numbers of people, yet, after all, it is said, they do not meet all the requirements of the situation. There is thought to be a demand for a hall of medium size, which can be used by organizations and societies. can be used by organizations and societies which, in connection with their meetings, desire to have some social features, such as

a reception or a banquet.

It is believed that a building of this sort It is believed that a building of this sort will be found to be generally available, and a good many people think that it represents one of the pressing necessities of the city. According to the position taken by those who hold this opinion it is evident that they believe the needs of the city as far as year, large halls are correspend and those very large halls are concerned and those representing the opposite capacity are now well supplied, and it remains to provide a building of medium capacity which can. meet the somewhat varied requirements referred to above.

Water Supply in the Suburbs.

One of the indications of the growth in population of the suburban settlements which are so numerous in the country about the city is the discussion which is going on relative to supplying these places with sewer and water facilities. The town of Rockville has taken the initiative in this matter, and, having secured the a thority from the legislature of Maryland, is preparing to establish a water supply, which, through the medium of artesian wells, will supply fresh water for the use of the residents. According to the plans, the system promises to be effective and

not at all expensive. not at all expensive.

It is likely that other places similarly situated as Rockville is will imitate this example and that independent supplies of water will be secured. As long as the population in these places remains scattered water obtained from wells is found to be edequate for all domestic purposes, but as scon as neighbors begin to crowd each other and houses are built near to each other it is found that the ground becomes contaminated from the refuse from dwellings and as a result the water in the wells

is affected. It is thought by some that a remedy for this evil will be found in providing a sewer system, but it can readily be understood that so long as there is a local water sup-ply—in other words, while the drinking water is drawn from the ground in a thickly built up section—there is liability of its being infected and spreading disease and death. On the other hand, if water is obtained from a distance where it is entirely free from all local sources of corruption then the community can feel assured that here is no danger from such a source. The practical execution of the plan in Rockville will be watched with interest by

residents in other suburban towns. An F Street Transaction.

A real estate transaction of some interest was recently closed. Messrs. Pitney and Bradford, real estate dealers, sold for Henry M. Baker, to Stilson Hutchins, the property on the south side of F street between 9th and 10th streets known as 932 and 934. This property has a frontage of 37 feet 1 inch, an irregular depth of 116 feet and contains 3,922 square feet. It is improved by a business building, which is under rental. The price mentioned in the transaction was \$55,000, and this amount was represented in part by the property at the southwest corner of 13th streets, which was transferred by Mr. Hutchins to Mr. Baker.

Jas. M. Hoke's New Home. Plans have been completed by Frederick

B. Pyle, architect, for a handsome colonial residence, to be erected on the south side of S street between 19th and 20th, for Mr. James M. Hoge. The house will be situated on the corner of an alley, affording an exposure on three sides. The dimensions of the building will be 22 feet 6 inches by 68 feet 4 inches, and there will be a parlor, entrance and reception halls, dining room, conservatory, pantry and kitchen on the first floor; a finished basement, arranged for cold storage; laundry, servants' quarters, with bath and toilet, fiel and heating rooms. In addition, there will be six chambers on the dition, there will be six chambers on the two upper floors, with large storage room and handsome tiled bath on each. floor and front stairs will be finished in hard wood; the rooms throughout will be finished in different varieties of wood, and the decorations made to narmonize. The general details are excep-tionally fine, and call for a superior class

A two-story brick store and dwelling will be erected for Chas, Baum, by W. R. Coon, on 14th street between L and M streets. The front, which is thirty-eight feet, will be of pressed brick. The depth is 127 feet.

Plans have been prepared by A. B. Mullet & Co., architects, for the remodeling of the dwelling at 1007 3d street northeast. A two-story addition at the rear

is to be erected. A. Goenner, architect, has prepared plans for a three-story residence to be erected at 507 Stanton square for Mr. A. Ochmann. The dimensions will be 20 feet 6 inches by 60 feet, and the front will be of buff brick and Indiana limestone. The interior will be finished in hard wood, and every modern improvement will be utilized in the construction of the building.

A new store front will be put in the first floor of Odd Fellows' Hall, on 7th street between D and E streets northwest. Six show windows of neat design are to be put m by W. H. Childs, contractor.

Melton & Watts, builders, will erect, for D. M. Lea, five brick dwellings on 8th street between F and G streets northeast. Each structure will be 17 by 32 feet, and have three stories and a cellar. The fronts will be of gray brick with half-mansard

make a study of the improved methods of